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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large,
BENSON B. MCMACHEN,
Of Marshall County.
J. B. LEWIS,
Of Kanawha County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District,
O. W. O. HARDMAN, of Tyler Co.
Second District,
N. G. KEIM, of Randolph Co.
Third District,
J. L. BEURY, of Fayette Co.
Fourth District,
T. B. MCCLURE, of Wayne Co.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District,
B. B. DOVENER, of Ohio Co.
Second District,
ALSTON G. DATTON, of Barbour Co.
Third District,
JOSEPH H. GAINES, of Kanawha Co.
Fourth District,
JAMES A. HUGHES, of Cabell Co.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ALBERT B. WHITE, of Wood Co.
For Auditor,
ARNOLD C. SCHERER, of Mineral Co.
For Treasurer,
PETER SILMAN, of Kanawha Co.
For Superintendent of Schools,
T. C. MILLER, of Marion Co.
For Attorney General,
ROMEO H. FREER, of Ritchie Co.
Judges Supreme Court,
HENRY BRANNON, of Lewis Co.
GEO. FOPPENBARGER, of Mason Co.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABRAM MCCOLOCCH,
HENRY STECK,
S. G. SMITH,
GEORGE A. LAUGHLIN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—D. H. TAYLOR.
Prosecuting Atty.—FRANK W. NESBITT.
Assessor (City)—ADDISON ISRAEL.
Assessor (County)—LESTER SMITH.
County Surveyor—ROBERT HAZLETT.

President's Letter of Acceptance.

President McKinley's letter of acceptance, which appears in this morning's issue of the Intelligencer, is a strong and forceful document, covering as it does all the issues and questions that have arisen in the campaign. The President starts out with a review of the results of the election of 1896, and warns the country that the friends of bimetalism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. That is the free silver intentions of Mr. Bryan are again rampant. This is declared in a promise he has made to the American voters that the gold standard "will not be maintained in this country longer than I (Bryan) am able to get rid of it." The President then recites the accomplishments of the Republican party, its clear financial record and the prosperity that has come to the industrial and agricultural classes through the establishment of the protective tariff.

President McKinley effectually dispenses of the reckless assertions of the Democracy with regard to the existence of a secret alliance between this country and England and the claim made by Bryan and his followers that the United States has been indifferent to the plight of our sister South African republics. While maintaining its well known traditional policy of neutrality this government, the President declares, did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments at war with Great Britain to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. "It is to be observed," he says, "that while the South African republics made a like request of other powers, the UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH COMPLIED."

He denounces trusts—that is those combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices. Those combinations, he says, are obnoxious to the common sense and the public welfare, and they should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation.

The President tells of the good work

of the government in Cuba and the approaching fulfillment of our sacred guarantee to the people of that island, and also the great progress made by the people of Porto Rico under the administration of the American government.

The Philippine question is most exhaustively treated from the beginning of the war with Spain down to the present time, and the work of the several commissions to the islands thoroughly reviewed. In the correspondence of the last named commission the President establishes the fact that the work of the pacification of the island and the establishment of a stable government is progressing rapidly. Also that there was no alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, and further that no promise of independence was made to them. "There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet," says the President, "when we could or should have left the Philippines archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the President had no authority to do either. If he had been so inclined, which he was not, so long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?"

It has been asserted, and Mr. Bryan makes the strong contention that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal insurgents. But the insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive some days before the treaty of peace was ratified, opening fire upon our army. "Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers," says the President, "at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood."

"The American question," concludes the President, "is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism."

Bryan and the Tariff.

Senator Burrows in his magnificent speech at the Opera House, Saturday night, did well in calling attention to the things that were back of Bryan, who is masquerading behind the mask of his so-called paramount issue of imperialism. Mr. Burrows told his audience that one of the greatest dangers of Bryanism was free trade, which would surely be inaugurated were he to be elected.

The Washington Star awake to this danger to the industries of the country, says that "part of the cry against imperialism is based upon the assertion that the people are groaning under taxation levied to support the new policy. Call home the troops from Cuba and the Philippines and not another dollar of the war taxes will be necessary, the Bryanites will tell you, if anti-imperialism wins at the polls, therefore, they will accompany the triumph with instructions to the new Congress to reduce the revenues for the support of the government."

The Republicans agree that the war taxes should be reduced, and they would have brought in a bill for that purpose at the recent session of Congress had there been time. But if the Democracy is returned to power, and Mr. Bryan, as he promises, calls an extra session of Congress, the question will probably be left to the new Congress to settle. Probably, too, in that event the question will be enlarged, and instead of only lifting off the war taxes the Democrats will go further and revise the whole Dingley law.

Mr. Bryan's influence in such circumstances would all be in favor of a deep cut. He is an extreme low tariff man. He was elected to Congress on that issue, was made a member of the ways and means committee because of his tariff views, and he assisted in the preparation of the famous Wilson bill. That bill, as it left the hands of Mr. Bryan and his friends of the house, was condemned by Mr. Gorman and his friends of the senate as a failure. Reductions had been so extreme that, as Mr. Gorman insisted, the bill would cause a heavy deficit. Whereupon the Maryland leader and his friends proceeded to reconstruct the measure and to splice the schedules liberally with protection. The general result was a both, and the country greatly suffered.

But Mr. Bryan's views on the tariff question underwent no change. He left Congress, as he entered it, a free trader, and, although his silver views have since occupied so much of public attention, whenever he has had occasion to refer to the tariff he has made it plain that he still regards protection as a very great evil. And if he reaches the white house, even on the issue of imperialism, he may be expected to use the influence of his office as much in favor of free trade as of free silver. And, as already stated, in the matter of reducing the war taxes, that question will come pat to hand."

General Business Situation.

In speaking of the general business situation of the country, Mr. Henry Clevins, in his weekly circular commentary on the assured favorable home conditions. A good harvest is practically assured, and farmers are making good profits; better in fact on the average than for many years. This is true of cotton as well as of wheat, corn and many other agricultural products. A striking fact is that while there are fewer "booms" in progress than a year ago, and some lines of business are making very moderate profits compared with 1899, yet prosperity is more evenly distributed and all classes are receiving a more equitable share than then. It is many years since the country has witnessed so little discontent; this is demonstrated by the apathy regarding the anti-trust issue, which in times of depression would prove an inexhaustible source of campaign rhetoric. Today it is almost a lost issue; much to the satisfaction of the large holders of the industrial.

Good harvest means a good demand for all sorts of merchandise this com-

ing fall and winter; this in turn means a good west bound traffic for the railroads and continued employment for our mills and furnaces. Now that iron products are coming down to more reasonable figures, enterprises which have been checked by high prices are being pushed forward, confidence is again reviving, and, as the process of readjustment to the new level becomes more complete, the country is girding together for a fresh step forward. Happily the old hindrance to industrial growth, overproduction, is a lessened menace now that foreign markets are becoming eager purchasers of American manufactures.

Wellington's Waywardness.

Mr. Bryan in his tour through this state undertook to defend the course of Senator Wellington, of Maryland, and incidentally repeated an untruthful contention of that gentleman, who alleges that his reason for quitting the Republican party was that the President promised him he would give the Philippines independence if he would vote to ratify the treaty of peace. The assertion is so ridiculous that it is scarcely worth denial. The President has no power to give independence to the Philippines or any other people under the jurisdiction of the United States government. That power is vested solely in Congress. But as Mr. Wellington has iterated and reiterated the charge, it is well enough to call attention to the denial of Senator McComas, Mr. Wellington's colleague in the senate. He says that he was present at the interview with the President that Wellington speaks of and that Mr. McKinley gave no assurances of the character mentioned. Senator McComas' word is as good as Senator Wellington's. Under the circumstances we believe he is the more credible witness.

In this connection we are glad to note that Mr. George Snyder, formerly of this city, but now residing in Cumberland, who was one of Wellington's right hand men in his aspirations to the senatorship, refuses to follow his leader into the political oblivion that surely awaits him. A correspondent of the Baltimore American, in telegraphing to his paper from Cumberland, says: "George Snyder, one of Wellington's personal and political friends and a former member of the Republican state central committee for this county, told me that, in becoming a Democrat, Wellington would have to flock by himself so far as his former followers were concerned, as none would go with him."

Mr. George Nominated.

The Republicans on Saturday nominated Mr. Samuel George, sr., for the state senate. It was done unanimously, Ohio county withdrawing her objections upon an agreement being made between Mr. George and the glass workers. The Ohio county conferees were almost without exception union workingmen, and as they are convinced that Mr. George is all right, Republicans generally will not feel disposed to lend a willing ear to any calumnies that may be sprung by a partisan press. The convention was remarkable for the fact that a Democrat, who said that he was still a Democrat, in the person of John C. Palmer, sr., leader at the Brooke county bar, appeared before the convention publicly, and asserted his intention to vote for Sam George, who, he said, is the best man in Brooke county. Such a scene would not have been enacted had the convention nominated a man whose record is not entirely above reproach. Col. Alex. Campbell, of Bethany, who is likely to be the Democratic candidate for senator, has announced that he will do all he can for Mr. George's election.

Democratic Legislative Ticket.

Pretty good legislative ticket, that Register. Well, it might have been worse, but doesn't it strike one that the Register's faint praise is rather damning. Compared with the ticket nominated by the Republicans we see in the Democratic legislative ticket chosen Saturday no elements of strength that are not lodged in the Republican candidates. It is, politically considered, a very weak ticket. The gentlemen selected have the respect of their fellow citizens, and socially are very clever men. But their commendation must stop. The Republican ticket, now that we know the names of the Democratic candidates, will be triumphantly elected.

Colonel Bryan in his public utterances, in which he cannot conceal his joy, is a menace to the public good and order in anticipating a strike by the anthracite miners. The apostle of calamity turns his back on prosperity and revels in prophecies of conjugal ills.

Mr. George Laughlin, candidate for legislature, who presided at the meeting at the Opera House Saturday night, made his debut as a public speaker in a thoughtful and well considered address in opening the meeting.

The Republicans of the First ward will open the campaign in that part of the city to-night by dedicating their new wigwag. Eloquent speakers will be present to do the spell-binding.

The West Virginia Exposition and State Fair will open its gates this morning, and it promises to be the best fair ever held.

Indoor public meetings this kind of weather will not draw anything except flies. It is bad enough as it is in the open air.

If the national committee will only send us a few more speakers like Senator Burrows the Democracy won't be in it.

Judge Freer received a most cordial greeting at the Opera House Saturday night.

The Ohio county Democratic legislative ticket is easy.

Courtesy in Business.

Norfolk (Va.) Landmark: In solemn truth, what this workaday world needs is a return to the courtesy of our ancestors, who always had time to sign themselves with a "Believe me, my dear sir, your humble and obedient servant," and to begin their letters "Esteemed

and honored sir." If leisure were scant in the old days, these forms were abbreviated; but the abbreviation conveyed the idea perfectly and said to the reader, in effect, "He that wrote had more of politeness than he had of time, and he did his best." The trouble with mankind to-day is not a superfluity of manners, but the painful absence thereof.

STATE PRESS GLEANINGS.

Bryan in his tour of West Virginia will give the coal fields the go by. He said once: "The duty on coal is indefensible," and he has not changed his mind. Then he don't like that full dinner pail the miners are able to have now.—Bluefield Telegraph.

Will Commodore Dotson be able to carry his vote in the legislature in favor of paying the old Virginia debt, through his campaign for an election as a Democratic senator for the Fourth state senatorial district? If he does he will beat the record of another Sinbad the one who was a sailor.—Huntington Herald.

Let us put the Hon. John Y. York, a splendid business man, who has befriended the poor for miles around him in Wayne county, in the state senate, and leave A. S. Alexander, the fattened-officer and political adventurer, at home.—Putnam Republican.

The Democrats of West Virginia are in great trouble about Governor Atkinson's pardons. If he pardons, it is all wrong, and if he does not pardon it is the same way. Now if the governor could find a way of not pardoning any one and at the same time of pardoning everybody, he might render satisfaction to Democratic critics.—Ritchie Gazette.

Hon. John "Blackberry Dumpling" Holt, Democratic nominee for governor, was here last week on his return from Sutton. The faithful paid but little attention to the "sunless and shoreless" John and he was wondering about the town alone like he might be looking for the fellow who perpetrated the "crime of '73."—Weston Independent.

The Democratic party berates trusts, money power and corporations, yet we have many examples of its hypocritical pretensions in the nominations made this year. The candidate for governor, John Harrison Holt, is a corporation lawyer; Thomas B. Davis is the congressional nominee, is very wealthy, is interested in several banks; John Johnson, of the third district, nominee for Congress, is a banker, and the Hon. Creed Collins is wealthy and worst of all his wealth came from the tobacco trust.—Preston County Journal.

A representative of the Wheeling Register attended the Democratic convention at Sistersville, a few days ago, and created some excitement by entering the hotel dining room in a shirt-waist. The proprietor informed him that he must don his coat as a prerequisite to being served at table there. He put on his coat and disposed of a "square" meal. Strange, isn't it, that in Sistersville the "stussy" man should not be in favor?—Virginia Free Press.

Even Adlai Stevenson is now quoting Lincoln. In the days when Lincoln was alive and engaged in his great life-work, Adlai was one of the political serpents that hissed at his heels.—Oil Review.

The Parkersburg Journal and Morning News would both do well to use their wonderful persuasive powers on the enemy.—Calhoun Chronicle.

Editor McDougal, of the Ceredo Advance, coughed up a bone from his wind pipe that had been there since last December.—Lincoln Citizen.

The Fly on the Ceiling.

Boston Herald: Now, as to how flies walk upside down. They do not accomplish the feat by adhering to the ceiling by means of little air pads attached to their feet as many suppose. They walk on the ceiling and on glass by means of capillary attraction, the operation of which is accentuated by means of little drops of oil which they exude from hairs on their feet. Every time a fly walks over a window pane it leaves behind it a series of tracks, invisible to the naked eye, perhaps, but composed of little spots of this delicate oil.

One scientist counted the hairs on a fly's feet and found an average of between 10,000 and 12,000, from each of which flowed the minute specks of oil. This oil is absolutely necessary to the fly when walking on a vertical surface. If a pane of glass should become wet or very dusty it would be impossible for the fly to walk over it, because in the one case the flowing of the oil between the hairs and destroying the strength of the capillary attraction; in the other because of the clogging of the hairs with the dust.

The effort of the fly to get rid of dust can be noticed by any one. The insect will constantly stop and clean out the hairs on its feet by wiping them off on the window, which, as you provided with wonderful little stiff hair brushes for this purpose.

The Keys He Favored.

"I'd be willing," said the chronicle dyspeptic, "to give my month's salary to any man who would invent a piano with common-sense keys only."

"What do you mean by 'common-sense keys'?"

"Why, the kind that could only be used to lock the blamed thing up."—Philadelphia Press.

Massachusetts Peoples' Savings.

Boston Transcript: The fact that deposits in the Massachusetts savings banks have increased \$24,596,935 since June 30, 1899, and \$15,643,741 since last October, does not indicate that the people of the old Bay State are running behindhand in their forerhandness.

Unforgot.

Even in the fever-heat of noon, Sweet, who lie where stately winds are wafting, the sultry sailing moon, I hear you talking.

When the pave is throbbing with the heat, When all my weary toll is sleeping; When at night I rest my tired feet, I hear you weeping.

My soul's sky is misty with sad rain, Love, when never life could fashion dearer; Day and night unspokenable the pain To hold you nearer! —Post Wheeler.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Lusk, of New Strafford, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors, but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Lusk of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.—6

SEE our exhibit at the State Fair this week. F. W. BAUMER CO.

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REMOVES THE CHAIN OF SICKNESS AND MISERY. IT STRENGTHENS THE STOMACH, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, NOURISHES THE NERVES AND GIVES LIFE TO THE LUNGS.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The sea of matrimony swamps many a court ship.

Colds are not exactly contagious, but they are catching.

The maker of alarm clocks certainly does a rousing business.

The teeth of time must be those a dentist supplies on credit.

If a man has sufficient brass in his neck-up he is capable of polish.

Some people have faith in odd numbers—and the favorite number is one.

It's the old, old story, nothing succeeds like the failure of the peach crop.

The man who itches for fame has to do a lot of scratching before he gets there.

Some men have so much respect for the truth that they always keep at a respectful distance from it.

It doesn't take the average woman half as long to tell what she doesn't want as what she does want.

The way to make water taste better than champagne is to eat salt fish about three hours before imbibing.

A western poet refers to a mole on a woman's neck as "A tear drop petrified by its own audacity." Any man with an imagination like that ought to give up poetry and peddle ice.—Chicago News.

Where It Hurt.

"Nonsense, Mr. Smith," she said, after rejecting him, "you'll find a girl at last to love you. One is as good as another, so what's the difference?"

"It isn't the difference in girls that bothers me," said he, mournfully. "It's their indifference."—Philadelphia Press.

THE RAILROADS.

The September number book of the Royal Blue, published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, completes the third volume of this interesting magazine. This number contains an interesting history of the famous stone viaduct at Relay, Md., the oldest stone arch railway bridge in the world; an interesting biography of John Van Lear McMahon, who was the author of the first charter of a railroad in America (the Baltimore & Ohio), after which is formed nearly every railroad charter in the United States. An interesting account is given as to the manner in which Mr. McMahon secured the passage of the bill in the Maryland legislature for the confirmation of the famous document. The biography is accompanied by a photograph of the author from an old oil painting.

In this number Mr. Arthur G. Lewis, who conducts "Stub Ends of Thought," which have been widely read and copied, has contributed a poem entitled "The Under Dog," which in many respects is one of the best things which have ever come from this versatile author and is worthy of reproduction.

Retribution.

Autumn's coming on, Tom, and I'll need a set of clothes That will shield me from the shivers when the frosty north wind blows; I thought it well to tell you, since the snow is not remote, That since you've worn my shirt waist I mean to wear your coat.

Your outwail will do, Tom, when that autumn comes, the shivers will be all over you. Except to simply amputate a portion of the tails. I've a letter from my mother, and this is what she writes: "If Thomas wore your shirt waist, you've a right to wear his coat."

Now don't flare up and fret, Tom, and tell me that I shan't! It will not hurt the garment, you can wear it when I can't. You've monopolized my taffeta, the sweetest thing about it, and since you've worn that shirt waist I mean to wear your coat. —Denver News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. [Seal.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BLUE and the Gray for Regula muscle box at F. W. BAUMER CO.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benedicts. 15 cents. Sold by R. H. List, 1010 Main street, Chas. Menckemiller, corner Market and Twenty-second streets, druggists. mwet

FAMILY WASHING. Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound. Flat Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound. All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At LUTZ BROS. Home Steam Laundry.

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FOR THE BLUES; SEE THE FRISKY, FROLICOME FARCE: BY WALLIS MAXWELL GOODHUE.

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